1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Pondicherry	1	5	6	625
20.	Punjab	3	3	6	520
21.	Rajasthan	6	2	8	800
22.	Sikkim	1	-	1	100
23.	Tamil Nadu	14	9	23	2665
24.	Tripura	1	-	1	100
25.	Uttar Pradesh	9	4	13	1412
26.	Uttaranchal	-	2	2	200
27.	West Bengal	9	-	9	1105
	TOTAL :	127	117	244	27492

Rating scheme for Hospitals

3741. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to launch the scheme of hospital ratings in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme along with the parameters on which the hospitals are being rated;

(c) whether the scheme will be made compulsory for all hospitals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (d) There are various mechanisms by which quality of services and care provided by hospitals and other health care institutions can be assessed. Some of these are Accreditation, Certification and Rating. Concerned health institutions obtain there quality benchmarks depending on their own requirement and the requirement of clients they serve. Government of India is of the view that Accreditation etc. is to be purely a voluntary process and, therefore, should be left to independent specialist agencies outside the Government set up. There can also be more than one agency that could undertake such accreditation, certification or rating. Such

agencies will fix their own standards. The Quality Council of India, which is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has set up a National Accreditation Board of Hospital (NABH).

The purpose of accreditation/rating is to assure the patients about the quality of services available in the accredited hospital.

HIV infection

†3742. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 196 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd March, 2006 and state:

(a) whether the parents of Rashmi are HIV positive;

(b) if not, and if she has been given the right blood, how she has been found to be HIV positive; and

(c) whether the HIV virus can enter into the body of the girl through any other route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The parents of Rashmi as on 18-10-2005 were found to be HIV negative. The present HIV status of the parents is not known, because they are reluctant to undergo repeat test six months.

(b) and (c) As per the report received from Kerala State AIDS Control Society, the baby was born by a caesarian section in a private hospital (Sree Ramakrishna Hospital) at Sasthamangalam, Trivandrum, Kerala. The report indicated that the blood given to the child was tested as per the statutory requirements for screening of blood transmissible diseases including HIV and the blood unit was transfused only after finding that all tests were negative.

There is a possibility that she had acquired the infection through HIV infected blood in window period (which cannot be detected by HIV antibody test for initial 8-10 weeks) or due to inappropriate universal safety precautions during her stay in the hospital.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.